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"Thousands of innocent persons are annually imprisoned in the county jail, many of them under disgraceful conditions, tending to create criminals."

"The present machinery catches poor, petty, and occasional criminals and punishes them severely but fails signally to suppress the professional criminal."

"Over 80 per cent of those committed to the Bridewell are sent for non-payment of fines. Thirty-five per cent are sent for the non-payment of fines of less than \$15, and 19 per cent for fines of \$15 to \$20—a total of 56 per cent for fines less than \$20."

"Professional criminals have built up a system which may be called a 'crime trust,' with roots running through the police force, the bar, the bondsmen, the prosecutor's office, and political officials."

Besides the findings and recommendations compactly stated there is a section of some 70 pages devoted to a very thoroughgoing exhibit of "Statistics Relating to Crime in Chicago by Miss Edith Abbott, Ph.D., Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy"; a second devoted to an elaborate analysis of the "Underlying Causes and Practical Methods for Preventing Crime by Professor Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University;" and a third giving a "Description and Analysis of Criminal Conditions by Morgan L. Davies, Attorney for Committee, and Fletcher Dobyns, Associate Counsel for Committee." There is a two-page bibliography.

The report makes a splendid beginning of an attack upon a fundamental social problem, but will be of very little value unless persistently and courageously followed up.

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*The Juvenile Court and the Community.* By THOMAS D. ELIOT, M.A., PH.D. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 234. \$1.25 net; postage extra.

The book under review is the first one of its kind. No other book has considered, as Mr. Eliot does in this book, the place of the juvenile court in a community welfare program; its relationship to other social and educational activities and the place which the court should hold in the future.

The author states his purpose in the Introduction:

The object of this book has been to treat the juvenile court in its relation to other social institutions, as a problem in social economy. . . .

I believe that, in so far as the juvenile court has failed, its failures, if for other than purely personal reasons, have been due to the very nature of the institution. . . .

The present functions of the juvenile court and its probation office could and should be performed by the school and the domestic relations court. . . .

This is not, then, an attack on the juvenile court in any destructive sense. It is an effort to clear up a vagueness about its present status; to delimit its legitimate functions and point out those which should be given up; and to show how the juvenile court movement, like the settlement movement or the charity organization movement, leads to something more thorough-going.

In order to prove his thesis, Mr. Eliot makes a sharp division between the judicial and the administrative functions of the court, and then carefully considers the activities under each function, attempting to show in each instance that the work rightfully belongs to some other department of the educational or judicial branches of the government.

This book has two distinct values. The first is as a brief, clear, and very satisfactory statement of the facts concerning the methods of procedure in most of the juvenile courts of the United States. The author very wisely writes in the Foreword, "Most statements of fact will be found reliable through September, 1913." The reviewer thought he had found some inaccuracies concerning the Chicago court but later discovered that the changes had been made since September, 1913. As a statement of facts the book is of great value.

The second value of the book is as a study of tendencies in juvenile court work and a prophecy concerning their outcome.

In this day when there is so much negative criticism of social service; when there is admittedly in every community a great deal of unnecessary overlapping between social agencies, and when many of the agencies do not seem to understand themselves what they are supposed to do, it is very refreshing to read a constructive criticism. There is no disagreement with Mr. Eliot's feeling that the position of the juvenile court in the community needs to be more clearly defined. Especially true is this in regard to its dependency jurisdiction.

Mr. Eliot is right in his argument that all domestic difficulties should be under the jurisdiction of one court—call the court whatever may seem best.

The reviewer does not agree with some of Mr. Eliot's prophecies concerning the future of the juvenile court, but these points of difference cannot be set forth in a review. Very few will dispute his statement that there should be a closer articulation between the public school and the

home. One thing is certain—that every community should be so organized that cases of juvenile dependency and delinquency will be recognized at their beginning and steps immediately taken to better the condition and remove the causes.

The prophecies are thought-producing but of secondary value to the information which this excellent book contains.

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*Juvenile Court of Cook County*

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*The Road toward Peace—A Contribution to the Study of the Causes of the European War and of the Means of Preventing War in the Future.* By CHARLES W. ELIOT. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Pp. xv+228. \$1.00.

Advocates for world-peace may find a worthy champion in Mr. Charles W. Eliot, whose patriotic utterances have found expression at various times in his letters and addresses both before the beginning of the present European conflict and since. Some of the most pertinent of his public expressions, covering a period of time from February, 1907, to March, 1915, have been collected into a little volume under the very suggestive title, *The Road toward Peace*. No one need be long in doubt as to the attitude of Mr. Eliot toward the war; it is indicated to a certain extent by the title, and further by such chapter headings as, "The Competitive Arming of the Nations—A Way of Escape" (chap. i), "The War an Unprecedented Calamity—Shall Its Outcome Be an Unprecedented Gain?" (chap. xi). The causes of the war are set forth in chap. ix as "Autocratic Institutions, National Desires for Empire, Disregard for Treaties and Conventions, and False Philosophies." Germany must be defeated because of her "desire for world-empire" (p. 116), and because "she has developed and accepted the religion of valor and the dogma that Might makes Right" (p. 122). "The government of Germany is the most autocratic in Europe" (p. 187), while free institutions and the "cause of righteous liberty is the cause of humanity" (p. 128). "What Gains for Mankind Can Come Out of It," (chap. v), and "Lessons of the War to March Ninth" (chap. xiv) are constructive in character, and show that national efficiency is best developed under a free government, and that future peace and happiness of the nations lie in that direction.